

# MAINE FARMER AND MECHANIC'S ADVOCATE.

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"OUR HOME, OUR COUNTRY, AND OUR BROTHER MAN."

EZEKIEL HOLMES, Editor.

Whole No. 482.

## Maine Farmer and Mechanic's Advocate.

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Agriculture produces a patriot in the truest acceptation  
of the word.—Talleyrand.



### MAINE FARMER.

#### Hired Help.

Those who are under the necessity of hiring hands to help them carry on the business of their farms, will at once acknowledge the justice of Mr. Burdette's remarks on this subject, in another column. There are many difficulties attending a reform in this matter, as all, who have had but even a little experience in it, can well affirm. There are two troubles in the way. One of them natural, the other artificial, or rather educational.

The natural cause is this;—as our correspondent remarks, land is abundant and cheap, and the facilities for young men of talent and industry to commence business for themselves, even with no other capital than their industry and talent, are so great, that a majority of them "set up for themselves" as soon as they are discharged from parental authority. Hence, those who would make valuable hands to hire, upon whom dependence could be placed, and with whom it would be a pleasure to associate in the various labors of the farm, are out of the market, and in fact employers themselves, instead of seeking employment of others. The other cause must be attributed to the defects of education. As a worthy old friend once remarked to us, our young men are "too knowy." They know too much of things that they ought never to have learned, and too little of things that ought to be deeply implanted in their minds.

In the first place, there is a very mistaken notion prevalent respecting the meaning of the word "dependence." Too many of our young men consider that dependence consists in a dogged indifference to the interest of their employer—in a self-important demeanor—a disrespectful manner of bearing and expression to their elders, and even in a want of cordial good breeding in their intercourse with their equals. It is rare, now a days, that we find that faithful, quiet love of subordination to employers—that desire to do right, by trying to do as far as possible, exactly as the employer wishes; and that moral rectitude which prompts one to live up to his contract, when he finds or thinks he can find a pecuniary advantage in breaking it, that used, in former days to be more prevalent. It is a most miserable state of things and should be forthwith reformed. There should always be a feeling of mutual interest between the employer and the employed. There is nothing in the nature of the connection that need put one in opposition to the other. Nor is there anything degrading in being a hired man and in subjection, for the time being, to the control or orders of another. On the contrary it is a post of honor, for no man is ever hired without confidence being placed in him, and property put into his hands for him to watch over and guard and use to the advantage of the owner. He is, to a greater or less extent, a steward, and should feel the responsibility of his trust. No matter if it be in a humble sphere, he may be not the less useful and honorable. A pin is not so large as a beam, nor does it make so much show, or fill so large a space, and yet it may be indispensable in the frame, and instrumental in holding it together and preserving it from destruction. So in the social relations, every one has a duty to perform, and a proper place to fill, and the greatest honor in reality belongs to him who does it best. As the poet has well said,

Honor and shame from no condition rise,  
Act well your part, there all the honor lies.

Parents cannot too strongly impress this upon their children and apprentices, and hired persons cannot too faithfully examine their own hearts, and check any lurking of that false pride, that spurious independence which leads one to be contentious and saucy, and unfriendly, and to imagine themselves to good to labor, and to imbibe the idea that "the world owes them a living," as many too often say. On the other hand, those who hire others should be both watchful and kind. Watchful over themselves and others, that no injustice be done, and kind to all over whom they have control, that no cause of complaint may arise on the score of rights trampled upon, or necessities and comforts withheld. While upon this subject it will be well to mention a source of much trouble which ought not to exist. It is the unaccountable propensity there is in some, to meddle with their neighbors' business, and to sow the seeds of discord among "hired hands." We have called this unaccountable, perhaps in some instances it can be very easily accounted for. We have known instances like this. A person is rather unlucky in hiring. Finds that his help is not exactly such as he wants, but that of his neighbor is. Now if he can whisper mischief in his ear in regard to his neighbor, and offer a little more, he can obtain that very person himself. It is contemptible mean so to do, but it is too often done.

The whole subject is important to all who carry on business and especially to the Farmer, and is one which ought to engage the attention of agricultural Societies. By communing together—by publishing essays on the subject and using their efforts to correct public opinion, and by giving medals, or

other tokens of approbation to those who have been faithful and true to their employers, much good might be done.

#### Labor.

Mr. HOLMES:—A word or two if you please with regard to labor, this being a subject in which we are all interested, more especially such of us who are obliged to hire and pay money for all our farming operations.

As one of the latter class, permit me to offer a few remarks, however imperfectly they may be conveyed. It has often occurred to me, that we are subjected to many inconveniences not exactly in accordance with the strict principles of reciprocity.—Some of the causes which operate to produce these inequalities, are such as are experienced by no other country on the globe. Here land is plenty and cheap, and people (i. e. labor) scarce and high, with a tendency in all our institutions to encourage individual enterprise, each and every man feeling himself a little king, the Government not standing in his way, as in the more despotic countries of Europe. Far be it from me Sir to indulge even in a remote wish, to consider the men we employ on our farms in the light of menial servants, or to treat them as such.

I would rather advocate a policy and practice for them to pursue, which would place them on a footing of equality with their employers, so that they may be encouraged to adopt the same rules, when the practice is reversed with them and they act in the capacity of employers. That laborers have not unfrequently cause and just cause of complaint, I am not prepared to dispute—such as a disposition on the part of their employers to overtask them—requiring them to labor at unreasonable hours or in inclement weather—irregular and scanty meals &c. But on the other hand, I am convinced by past experience and observation, that there is a looseness of principle, among a large portion of the men we employ—a disposition on their part to disregard those great moral duties which they owe to their employers—that he is not disposed at all times to regulate his labor and square all his actions with reference to that golden precept which says "do unto others as you would they should do unto you"—that the interest of his employer is not identified, but is at variance with his; he seems to forget that there are duties and obligations which either party are morally bound scrupulously to observe and fulfill, for the contract is either written or implied, that one party with his money, the product of labor, the other with his labor, the legitimate source of money, that each should act in perfect good faith upon broad and reciprocal principles. But it really seems now-a-days, that the employer can hardly make a suggestion to his hired man by way of an improvement on the course he is pursuing, or are at variance in the least with his plans and practice, without being met with the eternal retort "if you are satisfied I'm ready to quit," and ten to one to use a sporting phrase, if he does not show a clean pair of heels, muttering and looking back as if he had been unsuccessful in collecting a quarter rent. Some there are of a more phlegmatic cast, whose highest ambition would only prompt them to suggest to their employers (Diogenes like) to stand out of the sun, or wish the planet beneath the western horizon—while others are gazed so low in their moral sentiments, that they seem like mere machines, requiring to be set like mill saws, which being driven through the logs, must be set again. Now these things are perplexing and call loudly for "reform," they are discouraging, and well nigh drive us to adopt literally (as a means of self preservation) the old couplet which says that

"He that by the plough would thrive  
Himself must either hold or drive."

These with some minor concurring drawbacks, tread hard upon the heels of our farming profits in Maine, and doubtless have the effect in no small degree in discouraging this honorable calling. Do not for a moment suppose Sir, that I have more than my share of these troubles, for such is not the fact, yet I am free to confess that I have "many a time, and oft" been called upon to exercise the grace of patience. Now as I understand the cause and source of this condition of society, it may be mainly attributed and can be clearly traced to a radical defect in education, not so much in the scholastic as in the domestic relations of life, for in these modern days of degeneracy, the boy at fifteen has got the "old man" under pretty good subjection, and at eighteen "the world is all before him," having by letters patent purchased his freedom, and proclamation of the fact is made in some one of the public prints of the day, so that he is now "on hand" ready to do the business up in regular shape and walk into the sciences like a duck to a dough dish, and test the effect of an education which permitted him to mow over the fields at pleasure, returning perhaps at twilight with a woodchuck or a rooster under his arm. This is not the way and manner boys were raised in old Massachusetts. There twenty years sufficed to complete the term of their pilgrimage into the homestead, a bean porridge fare, woolen shirts, pepper and salt frocks with trousers to match, method in business, were what those strong men were accustomed to, who once graced Bunker Hill. These few remarks you will perceive are crude and desultory, they are made partly with the view that you will point out some remedy for the evils arising from faithless labor; for I can see none, unless it be a reform in domestic or home education, or in time which will set the acorns of population—overshadow the land with a forest of people, and create as it inevitably will, greater distinctions in society.

Diamond, March 28, 1842.

#### A Silk Manual Proposed.

Mr. HOLMES:—I have had it on my mind to publish a manual, on the culture of silk. I am satisfied that the works of foreign writers, are by no means suited to the peculiarities of this country, and especially this State, nor to the customs of our people, and are rather calculated to discourage than

instruct our farmers. I see no more difficulty in cultivating the mulberry tree than any other fruit tree, and the art of raising silk worms seems to reduce itself to a few rules easy of observance. The reeling process which by some has been considered the most intricate part, is now greatly simplified by a late discovery of mine, in the use of a Thermometer. Immerse the Thermometer in the pan of water where the cocoons are running, and ascertain the degree of heat required, and by the help of this instrument you will be able to keep the water at an even temperature greatly to the advantage of the reeling process, &c.

This little book is already in progress, and will be dictated by the personal experience of the Author. Here I subjoin the title page, Preface, Advertisement, &c.

#### A MANUAL.

Containing a short but suitable directions for the culture of the MULBERRY TREE.

The producing, Reeling, Twisting, Cleansing, and Dyeing of Silk.

By JOHN DILLINGHAM,

OF TURNER, MAINE.

Published for the benefit of the Union, but more especially for the State of Maine.

#### PREFACE.

This little Book is designed for the benefit of those who have not had experience in the culture of the mulberry tree, the rearing of the silk worms, &c.—

I offer it the more cheerfully, having had several years of experience in the silk culture, and having read many authors upon the subject, and feeling myself somewhat capable of detecting the errors, the whims and useless ceremonies, which are so often met with in the works of many authors upon this subject.

I shall therefore omit in this little work all useless and perplexing modes, and confine myself to the most essential points, dictated by personal experience.

#### TO THE CULTURIST.

The first and most essential point to be observed is the different species of the mulberry tree, let this be judiciously decided and the best species obtained and the after progress is easy and sure.

But if people will be content, and receive any thing bearing the name of mulberry, it is not difficult to foretell their success in the silk culture.

And here let me tender my opinion that the *Morus Expansa*, is by far the most valuable mulberry, for this northern climate that has ever felt under my observation. I have about 4000 of this valuable tree now on my plantation in Turner, and am not sensible of having lost one tree by the severity of our trying winters. It is peculiarly adapted to this climate and is capable of withstanding the rigor of a cold climate vastly better than other mulberries. The branches harden more speedily, as they shoot out and become wood. Its leaf is not so large as that of the *Multicaulis*, but it is thicker, of a firmer texture, and there are double the number on the stock. On a given quantity of ground, the *Expansa* would produce more food for the worms, and more silk than the *Morus Multicaulis*. Another thing in its favor, the leaves of the *Multicaulis* are so pendulous and flimsy that they are beaten about by the wind, which not unfrequently fractures the surface, causing the sap to ooze out, and the leaves to blight. The leaf of the *Expansa* is not subject to injury in this way. Besides, the *Expansa* can be propagated from seeds, from cuts, layers, spliced roots, by grafting, budding, and by dividing the trees, &c.

I should like to obtain the opinion of the Editor and others upon the expediency of publishing the before mentioned work. J. DILLINGHAM.

NOTE.—Go ahead and publish it. Don't "put your light under a bushel." Ed.

#### Speech of Mr. Foster,

of Winthrop, delivered in the House of Representatives, on the bill for the encouragement of Agriculture.

MR. SPEAKER: I regret that so much opposition should be manifested, the moment the subject of Agriculture is introduced into this Hall. I regret that any member of this House, should be so blinded to the true interests of the State, as to condemn, without examination, every measure—every bill and resolve, which by its title purports to have reference to Agriculture. This is done by members upon this floor, under the pretence of economy. One gentleman would have made us believe, the other day, that it was a great waste of the people's money, to expend three or four dollars in the printing of the bill upon your Honor's table. I suppose Sir, that before such anxiety is exhibited, to make a summary disposition of a subject, it would be well for a body professedly deliberative, to examine it. All I ask is, if the bill has merits, that it pass; if it has not, let it be rejected; but I am opposed to the cowardly manner of putting down measures by vote, that can not be met by argument.

I suppose it may be well to inquire whether the Agricultural interest of the State is of sufficient importance to justify the appropriation contemplated by the bill under consideration—whether a measure "to encourage Agriculture" is one calculated to benefit only a small portion of the citizens of the State, and to have effect only on an inconsiderable branch of our revenues; or whether it is more extensive and general in its bearings. What are the facts in the case? The Agricultural interest embraces more than three fourths of the taxable property in the State. More than four fifths of the population are employed in Agricultural operations; and these proportions are by far too low, if we are to depend in so great a degree upon other States and other Countries for our manufactures.

If the benefits resulting from efficient aid to agriculture, were confined to those engaged in it, and were to have an effect only to create among them, new and increased interest in their pursuit, and bring within their reach knowledge, which should enable them to carry on their operations more successfully, the subject might well claim the attention

of the Legislature, and of every citizen of the State. But its benefits are not confined within these limits, extensive as they are. They extend to every department, to every occupation, to every individual in the community, be he what he may. Any measure which has an effect to increase agricultural production increases the means of comfort and happiness of the whole people. It is presumed that no words need be multiplied, no argument need be used to show, that to increase the wealth of a country, the products of labor must be increased. *Labor* is the only element of wealth. I know that some have added to this, *land* and *capital*; but there is not propriety in the classification. Land is of no value without labor, and capital is but the accumulated results of labor. The man, who lives on the rent of his houses, or on the interest of his money, lives on labor that has been performed. Every measure—every acquisition of knowledge, which tends to increase the products of well directed labor, tends in the same degree, the wealth of the country.

From what I have heard on this floor upon other subjects, and upon a similar subject in a former Legislature, I am unable in some degree to anticipate the arguments against the passage of this bill. The same argument will be made against the passage of the bill, that the gentleman from St. George made against printing it, "The State is in debt, the Treasury is embarrassed, the Country is poor." This is the very argument which I wish to use in favor of the bill. It is a measure designed to increase production—to increase the means of paying debts. It is said that if we were out of debt, and had a full treasury, then it would be good policy to do something to encourage productive industry; then the government could afford liberal patronage to Agricultural Societies, make Agricultural Surveys, and do many things for internal improvement. But Sir, if under such circumstances, it would be expedient to make appropriations for these purposes, it is doubly so now. If we were out of debt, and the country flourishing and prosperous, there would be a propriety in saying, "Let well enough alone." This is not the case, nor will it ever be till that which is not well enough made better—till we produce more, and import less. Should the attempt be made to raise, by taxation, a sufficient sum of money to pay off the State debt in a few years, without some measures being taken to increase the productions of the country, it would oppress the people with a burden which they are not able to bear.

Look at the idea of the State of Maine paying \$2,000,000 a year for the single article of bread-stuff, an equal, or even greater sum for the various articles of manufacture, and talk about a tax of \$500,000 in addition to these sums. With a tax of this amount, it would take six or seven years to pay the debt; for we must raise \$200,000 annually to defray the ordinary expenses of the government, and pay the interest on the loan. If means are to be provided for the extinguishment of the debt, wisdom, sound policy dictates that such a course of legislation be adopted, as shall stop this drain of money from the country, that something be left at home, to replenish the Treasury. This can only be done by producing at home, the articles, for which we now send abroad. Can there be any question as to the comparative cheapness and economy of producing, and of sending abroad for the articles of our daily use and consumption; and which our soil and climate, location and advantages so eminently qualify us to produce within our own borders?

This question, bearing as it does upon the productions of the country, is of more importance to the State than any which has been before this body at the present session, notwithstanding the opinion of the gentleman from St. George, that the House ought not to entertain it for a moment. Suppose, that to stop this drain of \$2,000,000 a year for bread, it should cost the Treasury for a few years, a sum equal to the expense of four or five days useless discussion, upon some of the unimportant subjects which have engrossed the time of the House during this session. It is believed that a sum equal to this would be amply sufficient, if judiciously applied to bring about such a result. It is no more than this that is asked by the bill upon the table. But we are told by the gentleman who has the first and the last word upon every subject in this body, that "the legislature has done enough for Agriculture."

What, it may be asked has this Legislature done for the encouragement of Agriculture? What have former Legislatures done? To be sure, the State has paid to the Agricultural Societies, a sum averaging a trifle more than six hundred dollars a year, for the last ten years. This, the gentleman calls doing enough for Agriculture, that interest which is in amount and importance above all other interests of the State. A sum less in amount than one day's expense of this Legislature, is the only encouragement which the State affords this—the principle source of her revenues; and yet we are told that a proposition for further encouragement should not be entertained for a moment, and that too by one who professes to be a friend to Agriculture. If such are the friends of the cause, well may the agriculturist of this State say, "Lord deliver us from our friends."

What estimate does the gentleman put upon agriculture, the only never failing source of competence and wealth to any country; and upon that class of citizens, at the table of whose providing the people are entertained, and in the vigour of whose arm the country trusts for its security, that he has come to such a conclusion?

I have spoken of agriculture as the never failing source of competence and wealth; perhaps it is too strong an expression; but when we consider that success in it, is dependant only on soil and climate, and on the industry and intelligence of those engaged in it, it must be admitted to be less liable to failure, than that which is dependant on other things. This, since the times of early record, has been the firm foundation of national greatness and prosperity, and so it must remain to the end of time; while the riches and prosperity resulting from Commerce and navigation ever has been, and ever will be of com-

paratively short and uncertain duration. Nearly the same may be said of a system of manufactures however promising. The changes of views and systems of government at home, and the changes of policy abroad, renders the fabric based on either of these subject to sudden and unforeseen vicissitudes: It is dependant upon the results of relations abroad and upon the compromise of jarring interest at home. The prosperity which is dependant on agriculture is not effected in so great a degree by any of these changes.

The petitioners for legislative aid to Agriculture, have appropriately represented her, as "the Guardian of Liberty, and the Mother of Wealth," and respectfully ask that the aid may be granted which shall "render this guardian more efficient, and this mother more watchful and kind." Shall that aid be withheld which would be reciprocally productive of enduring benefits? Shall we withhold the trifling sum, which is asked for the encouragement of that branch of our industry, on which we chiefly rely to sustain the government, and enrich the people? Is the fact that we are in debt to be used as an argument that we ought not to do any thing to provide the means of paying the debt? If this kind of economy finds favor here, I trust it will not with the people. It would be difficult to induce the farmer who is in debt to believe, that it would be unwise in him to make the necessary outlay to furnish a team to carry on his operations, when by neglecting to do it, he must fail of a crop, of five, or ten times the value of the team required. Our agricultural resources are our main dependence. A better understanding of their amount, as it regards value and extent of material, and skill in operation is needed to bring those resources into active, and more productive use. The knowledge, which this bill in its operation is calculated to develop and diffuse abroad, must remain hid from most of our farmers, for a long time to come, if they are left to rely on the tardy progress of individual investigation and experiment.

It appears to me that there can be no serious doubt, as to the economy of such legislative action, as shall enable those engaged in agriculture to carry on their operations more profitably and successfully; and give to the occupation such a character as to induce others to engage in it.

This last idea is one of not the least importance amongst those connected with this subject. We are often told of the great amount of money that is brought into the State for lumber, and directed to this as a source of revenue. If we are to judge by the past, I believe the State will not be the gainer by an increase, or even a continuance, to their present extent, of these operations. This business affords employment to a great number of our citizens, and the annual receipts for lumber are very considerable in amount, but it is seriously doubted whether the State is one dollar the richer for all that has been done during the past ten years. An exact account of all the profits and losses, it is believed, would show the country minus in a sum equal to the value of the standing timber. True, individuals have made themselves rich, and equally true, that hundreds have made themselves poor, and are now houseless and penniless. Let all the bills be paid, and I think, the past will not afford much reason to hope for a very great increase of wealth from this source, in the future.

The prospect of great and permanent prosperity resulting from lumbering operations is delusive. The revenue of the State must be derived principally from agriculture, at least, till such protection and encouragement be given to manufactures, as shall induce larger investments, and more extensive operations. While we neglect on account of indebtedness to afford suitable encouragement, to these elements of wealth, we must consequently remain poor, and in debt.

Another of the arguments to be met is that of "practical legislation." It is on this ground that the gentleman from Trenton is opposed to all bounties for the encouragement or protection of any thing. He is opposed to allowing the people of Piscataquis and Aroostook, bounties for the destruction of wolves and bears, because his constituents, in Hancock have no wolves and bears to kill; and thinks that injustice is done by allowing a few counties to monopolize all the bounties and all bounties. He is opposed to the bounty on cocoons and silk for similar reasons. But Sir, if a measure which is calculated to increase the means of comfort, and the wealth of the whole country, by multiplying the common products of the earth, upon which every individual in the community subsists, is partial, what I ask, is an impartial measure? If all laws, that are not exactly equal in their immediate effect, are partial and unjust, why not repeal all laws in relation to public schools, and public highways? Why should the man, who has no children, be taxed that other men's children may be educated? Why should the man who is too infirm to travel be compelled to contribute of his property to make and repair roads for other men to travel in? It is a distorted, contracted vision that discovers great partiality in the education, the intelligence and virtue of the community in which he resides. It is upon the intelligence and integrity of the common people that we depend for the preservation of the constitution and the laws, and for the security of property and life. It is by their votes, as expressed through the ballot box that our rulers are chosen & we are as much interested in their virtue and intelligence as we are in the titles of our lands, and houses. Every man has an interest in the means of conveyance, and facilities of intercourse, whether he travel himself or stay at home. The man, whose mind is not unclouded, or his senses benumbed, will see that no individual of a community can be without interest in increasing those productions which enter into the daily use and consumption of every individual of that community. Sir, I should not think the objection to this measure, on the ground of partial legislation, was worth a serious notice, did it not come from serious men. When was the discovery made that legislation of this kind is partial. It is the same kind of legislation which has been had in the Congress of these U. S. since the earliest

days of their existence as a republic; and by other countries almost from the dawn of civilization. If that is partial and unjust legislation, which is not equal in its immediate effects upon all, why do we not hear complaints of the injustice of the U. S. in supporting a navy, at an expense, for the last ten years, of more than \$90,000,000, and sustaining, besides, a Consul in every port with which our merchants are carrying on business. Why has not the wisdom of the age discovered that such an expense for the protection of Commerce is unequal and unjust, and left it to protect itself? If those of our citizens who are engaged in other occupations have no interest in agriculture, certainly the agriculturalists, the great body of the people, have no interest in commerce; then why should so large an amount of the public revenue be expended for the benefit of the comparatively few? But I shall be told that a navy is necessary for the public defence. Very good, but the public good makes it as necessary that there should be something to defend. Neglect to foster and encourage productive industry and what shall we have to defend, unless we are to live by piracy and robbery.

I will refer to a fact in the recent history of our country. In 1831 the merchant ship *Friendship*, from Salem, was plundered on the coast of Sumatra, one of the islands south of Asia. On the arrival of the news at the U. S. the armed ship *Potomac* was despatched to avenge the outrage. The forts on this island were demolished, and the town laid in ashes, and such terror of the power and justice of the U. S. was created among the barbarians that the smallest American vessels have ever since floated in safety on those distant seas. In this instance to protect an inconsiderable branch of our commerce, a voyage was made round the world, which occupied four years of time, and cost more than a million of dollars. The expense of this expedition alone would have been sufficient to make an agricultural survey of our whole territory, and establish an agricultural College in every state in the Union. Yet who has ever doubted the justice and the wisdom of this measure, or raised objection to it, on account of partiality. Measures for the encouragement of our commerce, the protection of our flag, and the vindication of the national honor we all acquiesce in, and assent to; and why is agriculture, the foundation of the nation's greatness and honor to be regarded by national or state legislators, as undeserving their favorable notice? Though agriculture may with much more propriety be left to the care of State Legislatures, than commerce, it is somewhat surprising that so little has been done by Congress for the benefit of the great source of national wealth. Our surprise is increased when we recollect the parting counsel of the father of our country; and when we see what have been the effects, in other countries, of that policy which he recommended to his own. But the claims of agriculture in this country cannot be much longer disregarded in the National or State Legislature. The spirit of the age will overcome the evil. Light is being shed abroad among the farmers, and the time is at hand when they demand the right to be heard in the public councils. It is impossible in a free land that the great portion of the people devoted to the cultivation of the soil should remain contented to be used only as tax-payers. It is impossible where the ballot box is in the hands of farmers who pay so large a portion of the revenue, that they should fail to call their servants to account for their neglect of the interests of their masters.

I shall say but little more on this subject. The bill has been printed, and is in the hands of the members. It embraces subjects upon which the farmers need information, and information too, which cannot be brought home to them generally with out legislative aid in this, or some other form. I wish action to be final on this bill. I am opposed to its reference to the next Legislature. Let it be passed, or indefinitely postponed. Let the agriculturalists understand whether they are to expect any thing at the hands of the legislature or not. Their claims have been trifled with long enough. Year after year their petitions have been referred to the next legislature. It is time to have decisive action.

WINTHROP, March 23, 1842.

MEANS EDITOR: I have long been promising myself and others, a visit to this beautiful village, and if my friends are as happy in seeing me, as I am in being here, the pleasure of my party will more than equal my previous pleasant anticipations. I came out on Monday, in an open wagon, with one of Richards' fleet horses, and he gave me work enough during my cold ride to hold him in, and at the same time, effectually spattered me with mud. I saw enough by the way to convince me that I was travelling over, what in Europe would be a regularly pleasant road.—The neat and spacious farm houses, and the ample barns convinced me of what I was already assured, by previous intelligence, that the Winthrop farmers rank among the most thrifty independent and intelligent of their class.

The village of Winthrop is delightfully situated at the very point where two fine and capacious ponds of water, of several miles in extent intersect each other. The ponds seem to me shaped like an hour-glass, and the settlement is made just in that point where the swelled globes join together. The stream of Time, which with ceaseless course is perpetually pouring its tribute from the upper into the lower pond—measuring the world's duration as it runs, is made to subserve the industrial purposes of Time's children. There is upon it a large and well constructed Cotton manufactory, which when in full operation, carries some two thousand spindles. This factory was erected in 1813, at a time when cotton manufactures other than domestic were little known in New England. It has repeatedly changed owners, to most of whom, it has never yielded a lucrative interest, but has proved rather a sinking fund of investments. It now promises better things, and begins to yield the desired return. The cloth manufactured is of a good substance and good quality, and commands a ready sale in the market at good prices.

Besides the Factory, there are two Saw Mills and a good Grist Mill, provided with an ample flouring apparatus. There are also shops where Pitt's machines for Threshing and Cleansing Wheat and other grains are made. These threshing machines are known and extensively used and approved, not only in our own State, but in all the New England and the Middle States. The Brothers Pitts are men possessed of uncommon mechanical genius, and are engaged in the saving of labor, and increasing its productiveness. In addition to the Threshers, they have invented a Stone hammering machine which bids fair to enjoy a favor and to confer advantages upon all those who are engaged in the laborious occupation of quarrying granite and other stone in our State.







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on Clarke,

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Charles Dan-

Francis A.

Co., Wm. Ford, Mass.  
Co., Francis

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and Joseph

Co., Samu-

ances, &c.,

of friction  
and New York.

Charles B. of  
Edwin  
bridgeport

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Class 5.  
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John Rand,

es of Jo-

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Maryland

Salmon C.

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Normand

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own, Mass.  
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Chiloon,

Northamp-

Co., J. S.

el B. Tur-

Hemmen-

S. Tough

en J. Gold,

Williams

orge Carr,

Norman S.

Putnam,

Woodward

saiah Jan-

Co., Charles

on, Mass.

Philadelphia,

ooking and  
ndon, Vt.  
stoves,

Elisha D.

es Boston,

eph E. Fisk

es, Malheur

inson Uni-

port, N. Y.  
ville, N. Y.

In Stoves, cooking, Hiram Blanchard Acquanok, N. J.  
In Stoves, cooking, Samuel L. Chase Woodstock, Vt.  
In Stoves, cooking, William A. Shepard Water-ville, Me.  
In Stoves, cooking, (reissue), Samuel L. Chase Woodstock, Vt.  
In Stoves, cooking, James Root Cincinnati, Ohio.  
In Stoves, cooking, Nelson W. Fisk, assignee of Almond D. Fisk New York.  
In Stoves, cooking, or cabouss, Loftus Wood New York.  
In Stoves, cooking and heating, Alexander F. Bean Woodstock, Vt.  
In Stoves, cooking, railway, R. P. Butrick Lockport, N. Y.  
In Stoves or furnaces, &c., fire-chambers, of Mathew Stewart, jr., Philadelphia, Pa.  
In Stoves, parlor, John Backus and Evans Backus New York.  
In Stoves, parlor, Joseph Feinour, jr., Philadelphia, Pa.  
In Stoves, parlor and dumb, combined, Alonzo L. Blanchard Albany, N. Y.  
In Stoves, parlor, or open grates for burning anthracite, &c., Otis Jenks Albany, N. Y.  
In Stove pipes, ornamental slides or plates for covering the flues of, Perry Davis Fall River, Mass.

CLASS C.—STEAM AND GAS ENGINES.  
In Boilers, steam, ascertaining the pressure of steam, George Bradley Paterson, N. J.  
In Boilers, steam and evaporator, on Marvin & Seely's improvement, patented August 22, 1840, Orrin W. Seely New York.  
In Boilers, steam, caldron, and furnace, combined, Lansing E. Hopkins New York.  
In Boilers, steam, supplying with water, apparatus for, Ethan Campbell New York.  
In Boilers, steam, supplying with water, self-acting apparatus, John Hampson New Orleans, La.  
In Condensers of steam engines, and apparatus for supplying the boilers with water, Joseph Echols Columbus, Ga.  
In Steam role of steam engines, &c., John R. St. John Cleveland, Ohio.  
In Spark arresters, Richard French Philadelphia, Pa.  
In Spark arresters, Leonard Phleger Philadelphia, Pa., assignee of Wm. W. Hubbell Moysenensing, Pa.  
In Spark arresters, Leonard Phleger Philadelphia, Pa., assignee of Wm. W. Hubbell Moysenensing, Pa.  
In Steam engine, William Witham Huddersfield, Eng.  
In Steam engine, &c., governor or regulator of, Louis Lize Kingdom of France, (residing in Pitts-burg, Pa.)  
In Steam engine, locomotive, distributing sand, &c., to produce adhesion of driving-wheels, Elisha Talbot New York.  
In Steam engine, locomotive, increasing adhesion of driving-wheel of, Jordan L. Mott New York.  
In Steam engine, locomotive, propelling by stationary power, John A. Etzler Philadelphia, Pa.  
In Steam engine, locomotive, for railroads, Henry Waterman Hudson, N. Y.  
In Steam engine, low-pressure, &c., Charles V. Copeland New York.  
In Steam engine, regulating the pressure of steam, Francis R. Torbet Paterson, N. J.  
In Steam engine, repeating expansive engine, James Frost New York.  
In Steam engine, rotary, Jesse Tuttle Boston, Mass.  
In Steam engine, rotary, James Jamieson Cordis Citizen of the U. States and Edward Locke Newport, England.  
In Steam engine, rotary, Isaac N. Whitley Vincennes, Ind.  
In Steam engine, rotary, Henry Smith Sanbury, O.  
In Steam engine, rotary, J. A. Stewart Cross Plains, Tenn.  
In Steam generating combined cooking oven and boiler, Nathan McMillen Middlebury, Vt.  
In Valve of steam engines, cut off, Horatio Allen New York.  
In Valve of steam engines, operating, John Wilder New York.  
In Valve of steam engines, throttle, William Garlin Providence, R. I.  
In Valve of steam engines, working when the steam is cut off, &c., Robert L. Stevens and Francis B. Stevens New York.

(To be continued.)

### Brilliant Whitewash.

Many have heard of the brilliant *stucco whitewash*, on the east side of the President's house at Washington. The following is a receipt for making it, with some additional improvements learned by experiment:

Take half a bushel of nice, unslacked lime, slack it with boiling water, covering it during the process, to keep in the steam. Strain the liquid through a fine sieve or strainer, and add to it a peck of clean sand, previously well dissolved in warm water; three pounds of ground rice, boiled to a thin paste, and stirred in boiling hot; half a pound of powdered Spanish whiting; and a pound of clean glue, which has been previously dissolved by first soaking it well, and then hanging it over a slow fire, in a small kettle, within a large one filled with water. Add five gallons of hot water to the whole mixture; stir it well, and let it stand a few days, covered from the dirt. It should be put on quite hot; for this purpose, it can be kept in a kettle on a portable furnace. It is said that about one pint of this mixture will cover a square yard upon the outside of a house, if properly applied. Bushes more or less small may be used, according to the neatness of the job required. It answers as well as oil paint, for wood, brick, or stone, and cheaper. It retains its brilliancy for many years. There is nothing of the kind that will compare with it, either for inside or outside walls. Coloring matter may be put in, and made of any shade you like. Spanish-brown stirred in will make red or pink, more or less deep according to the quantity. A delicate tinge of this is very pretty for inside walls. Finely pulverized common clay, well mixed with the Spanish brown, before it is stirred into the mixture, makes a lilac color. Lamp-black in moderate quantities makes a slate color, very suitable for the outside of buildings. Lamb-black and Spanish brown mixed together produce a reddish stone color. Yellow ochre stirred in makes a yellow wash; but chrome goes farther, and makes a color generally esteemed prettier. In all these cases, the darkness of the shade will of course be determined by the quantity of coloring matter used. It is difficult to make a rule, because tastes are very different; it would be best to try experiments on a shingle, and let it dry. I have been told that green must not be mixed with lime. The lime destroys the color, and the color has an effect on the whitewash, which makes it crack and peel.

When walls have been badly smoked, and you wish to have them a clean white, it is well to squeeze indigo plentifully through a bag into the water you use before it is stirred in the whole mixture.

If a larger quantity than five gallons is wanted, the same proportions should be observed.

L. M. CHILDS.  
Anti-Slavery Standard.

Another Receipt for Whitewash!—We find the following in Miss Beecher's "Domestic Economy." It is cheaper than the first; and the writer testifies that "it has been known to succeed in a variety of cases. Lasting as long and looking as well as white oil paint."

Receipt. Make whitewash in the usual way, except that the water used should have two double handfuls of salt dissolved in each pailful of the hot water used. Then stir in a double-handful of very fine clean sand, to make it thick, like cream. Better to be put on hot. Coloring matter can be added as you like. May be used either for the inside or outside of buildings.—*Eastern Farmer and Journal of News.*

### GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

TOWN MEETING.—The annual meeting for the choice of Town Officers was held in this town, on Monday last, when the following persons were elected:—

G. A. Benson, Moderator  
Edward Mitchell, Town Clerk  
John Fairbanks, Selectmen, Assessors  
Thomas C. Wood, and Overseers of the Poor.  
Francis Fuller, Treasurer.  
Samuel Clark, Town Agent.  
Samuel P. Benson, Cyrus Bishop, Constable & Collector.  
Rev. David Thurston, Superintendent of School Committee.  
Giles Bailey, Franklin Merriam.

PRESENTATION OF PETITIONS.—On motion of Mr. Adams, Congress have agreed that those who have petitions to present, shall deposit them with the Clerk, and they shall there be subject to the decision of the Speaker, who will say if they are forbidden by the 21st rule or not. This may be a saving or time perhaps, but it does not remove the tyranny at all.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS, NOTICES &c.—Our thanks are due to Mr. Gaylord, one of the Editors of the Cultivator for his favor. He could not have pleased us better than by the seeds which he had the kindness to send.

Another communication from Mr. Stetson, on the subject of seed potatoes, will appear in our next.

Mr. Butman's communication was in type before his last were received.

Several communications from others have been received, which will appear in due time.

SEED AND AGRICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENT AT GARDINER.—We would refer our readers to the advertisement of Palmer & Stevens, in this paper. We have no doubt of their success, and can recommend them to our brother farmers without hesitation, as gentlemen of honor and probity. Such an establishment was very much needed in G.

WASHINGTONIAN CELEBRATION OF THE 5th OF APRIL.—The Washingtonians of Winthrop assembled on the evening of the 5th inst. It being just a year since the five drunks in a stable, in Baltimore, resolved, not only to get out of the gutter themselves, but to do all in their power to help others out, and prevent others from getting in. How well their endeavors have been blessed, millions of now happy human beings can testify. They were addressed by Mr. B. B. Murray, of Turner, a gentleman of talents, but who once came near hiding them in something worse than a "napkin." He gave a very ingenious, able address,—full of good solid sense, and at times very eloquent. We could not help thinking, as we listened to it, how have the Washingtonians operations burnished up the gold that had become dim by the crust and corrosion of Intemperance—and how many pearls and gems of the first water have been developed among what was in fact mere rubbish before.

The following beautiful poetry was recited by the speaker in a happy and feeling manner. We are indebted to a friend for a copy of it. It is by Mr. Murray, and the true Washingtonian will know from his own experience how well the dangers of that sea are told, and with what truth the poet has depicted the scenes that occur to all who embark upon its fearful waters.

Mr. Murray will lecture again at the Universalist House on the 23d inst. at 2 o'clock P. M.

THE DRUNKARDS' SEA.  
BY B. B. MURRAY.

There is no safety on that sea—  
There storms arise and tempests sweep:  
From peril, then, no barge is free—  
Three millions plunge beneath the deep.

There is no safety on that sea—  
Ten thousand tides meet there in foam;  
'Tis a frightful thing to see  
Poor straggling sails, those billows roam.

There is no safety on that sea—  
No skill may all its dangers brave;  
Ahead, stern, windward, and  
Deep yawns a luckless seaman's grave.

There is no safety on that sea—  
Whirlpools and rocks give wild despair;  
'Tis a fearful thing to see  
A father wrecked, and sinking there.

There is no safety on that sea—  
Dark mists arise in awful gloom;  
'Tis a grievous sight to see  
A mother, meeting there, her doom.

There is no safety on that sea—  
The needle waves, and misguides;  
And 'tis a painful sight to see  
A brother plunge beneath its tides.

There is no safety on that sea—  
Our guiding star there disappears,  
And 'tis a painful sight to see  
A sister, gone down in tears.

There is no safety on that sea—  
Barges dashed by fearful strife;  
And 'tis a fearful thing to see  
Such sacrifice of wealth and life.

There is no safety on that sea—  
How'er inviting it may seem;  
Though mirth, and song, and revelry,  
May charm—pain breaks the troubled dream.

There is no safety on that sea—  
Then wisely shun its threatening waves;  
Yea may, by putting helm alee,  
Escape its hardships and its graves.

There is no safety on that sea—  
Why will you treat its awful flood?  
Once more to venture, it may be  
The daring folly costs your blood.

There is no safety on that sea—  
Each Temperance barge moves proudly by;  
And 'tis a glorious sight to see  
Her ensign wave, in triumph high!

The Pennsylvania House of Representatives voted on Friday—78 to 14—to suspend all the public works in the State—until further action.

### CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

SATURDAY, MARCH 26.—The Senate did not sit. In the House, the Loan bill was taken up in Committee of the Whole, the amendment of Mr. Wise making it the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury whenever the stock depreciates below par, to purchase the same by the sale of the bonds of the Government.

Mr. Wise continued from Friday his remarks, and spoke from half past 12 till 8 o'clock, in reply to Messrs. Fillmore and Marshall, in advocating the repeal of the Distribution Act, and on various other topics—in the course of his remarks expressing his hostility to Mr. Clay, and denouncing that the Manifesto clique, who were but a baker's dozen, having commenced the war in the Whig party, ought now to stand up like men, and meet its consequences.

Messrs. Andrews, Sellers, and Boits, severally rose and expressed their entire concurrence in that moral.

Mr. Wise concluded amid much excitement in the hall.

Mr. Gentry obtained the floor, for which there were many competitors, among whom was Mr. Reynolds, who said Mr. Wise had made a personal attack towards him and eleven others, and having declared war, he should have it, to the knife.

Mr. R. being unsuccessful in his attempt to obtain the floor, moved to reconsider the resolution terminating the debate on Wednesday.

Mr. Morgan moved to suspend the rules for the introduction of the one hour rule.

Both these questions, by adjournment, were postponed till Monday.

MONDAY, MARCH 28.—In the Senate, the resolution of Mr. Preston, offered some time ago, relating to the distress of the country, was taken up.

It was proposed that relief by means of a loan shall be obtained immediately, let the sacrifice be what it may. A long debate arose, which continued the whole day.

In the House, the unfinished business was the resolution of Mr. Morgan, proposing to establish the one hour rule. Mr. Black moved to amend by providing that the clerk should call on each member alphabetically, so that all might have a chance. By the consent of Mr. Morgan, the further consideration of the resolution was postponed till to-morrow morning.

On motion of Mr. Fillmore, the Loan bill was again taken up in committee of the whole. The question pending was on the amendment of Mr. Wise, requiring the Secretary of the Treasury to purchase the stock whenever it might fall below par.

Mr. Gentry having the floor, made a long speech in reply to the remarks of Mr. Wise on Saturday, and in defence of the Whig party.

Mr. Rayner followed on the same side, and alluded to the wisdom of the existing differences between the President and the Whig party.—He then commenced an elaborate defence of Mr. Clay, and denied that he had ever attempted to dictate to the Whig party.

In the Senate, on Tuesday, March 29, Mr. Tappan introduced the Apportionment Bill. The resolution of Mr. King, calling on the President for information relative to the state of negotiations between the U. States Government and Mexico, was adopted.

Mr. Clay's resolutions were then taken up, and Mr. Wright withdrew his amendments, stating that they were embraced by the amendments offered by Mr. Rives, which it will be recollected, propose to strike out the 2d, 3d, 4th, and 5th resolutions, (relative to the rate of duty, the necessary amount to be raised, the Distribution Act, &c.) and insert a provision for the suspension of the Distribution Act, and admission of a rebate of some portion of the duty.

This subject was debated for some time, when the Senate went into Executive Session.

In the House, the Loan bill was under discussion. A message was sent on the 25th of February, by the Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, to the Secretary of the Treasury, requesting of him certain information, which, he neglected to furnish a resolution, as follows, was passed in the House.

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be required to communicate to this House the plans, views, information, and facts, in relation to the letter above mentioned from the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means.

In the Senate, on Wednesday March 30.—Mr. Clay presented a petition signed by Washington Irving and others from New York, for an international Copyright Law, and expressed his concurrence in the views therein laid down. Mr. Tappan's Apportionment Bill, fixing the ratio at 63,000, was made the order of the day.

Mr. Clay's resolutions were then taken up, and after a debate of some length, Mr. Rives' Amendment to suspend the Distribution Act, was rejected: Ayes 21, Noes 22.

The first and sixth resolutions declaring it the duty of Government to raise adequate revenue without resort to temporary expedients, and the necessity of abolishing all useless offices, and curbing all unnecessary expenses, &c., were adopted.

The remainder of the bill, relating to the suspension of the Distribution Act, and admission of a rebate of some portion of the duty, was referred to the appropriate committee.

The nomination of Mr. Haggerty, as Consul to Liverpool was confirmed.

In the House, the Loan bill was taken up in the Committee of the Whole, after being amended in all respects as proposed by the Committee of Ways and Means, and after the rejection of a number of other amendments proposed to it, the most important of which was Mr. Wise's, pledging the hands and proceeds to redemption of the stock; this was lost by a vote of 104 to 77. Thus it would appear that the Land Bill cannot be repealed at present.

In the Senate, on Thursday, March 31, after some ordinary business, Mr. Clay rose and took his farewell. He made one of his usual eloquent and affecting speeches, at the close of which he presented the credentials of Mr. Crittenden, and then retired.

We have not room to-day for Mr. Clay's speech, but it will appear tomorrow.

Mr. Crittenden then appeared, and took the oath and his seat; which done, Mr. Preston said, that what had just passed left little disposition for business, he was sure, that day, and he therefore moved an adjournment, which was carried.

In the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, several reports from committees were received by general consent; among them a bill, accompanied by a report from the Committee on Manufactures, entitled "An act supplementary to the acts of 1832 and 1833, imposing duties on imports." Notice was given that a counter report would shortly be made; and it was ordered that 5000 copies of both reports should be printed, and both take the same course.

A bill was reported for abolishing the branch mint, which was referred in like manner. Mr. Arnold objected to the reception of reports, unless it was a business in order. Mr. Everett then proposed they should be received by general consent. Objection was made and successful business of the preceding day came up in order.

The pending question was announced to be an amendment to the Loan bill, which authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to cause the stock hereafter to be issued to be disposed of at the highest market price which he can obtain on proposals being advertised for a reasonable time; but on stock whatever shall be sold below par, except in pursuance of such advertisement. On this amendment the yeas and nays were ordered—when 97 voted in the affirmative, and 99 in the negative.

The next amendment on the floor was taken, extending the time to twenty years, instead of twelve, as first proposed. On this amendment, 103 voted in the affirmative, and 99 in the negative.

The other amendments offered in committee of the whole were made and successful business of the preceding day came up in order.

Mr. Johnson of Maryland rose to move a re-commitment of the bill, with instructions to report it with the clause that had been rejected. Without that clause, he was of opinion that the money could not be obtained. He moved the previous question, but was informed that his motion was inadmissible.

Mr. Arnold deprecated further discussion on the bill. The clause he conceived indispensable, in order to prevent a great depreciation of the public credit. For the depreciation, now inevitable, those must be reasonable who voted against the amendment.

Mr. Fillmore was aware of the importance of the amendment; but as it had been rejected, and there appeared little probability that it would pass, and as a motion to recommit would most likely produce a long debate, he thought the most judicious course, in order to save time, would be to call for the third reading of the bill. It might happen that the amendment would be appended

in the Senate, and then, perhaps, a majority of the House might be induced to vote for it.

There was then a call of the House—after which Mr. Johnson moved a re-consideration of the vote which ordered an engrossment of the bill. On this motion the yeas and nays were ordered—102 and 102 voted in the affirmative, and 79 in the negative.

Mr. Moore of Louisiana then moved a re-consideration of the vote by which the amendment offered by Mr. Fillmore had been rejected. The motion was carried by a vote of 101 to 90.

The question then recurred on the amendment of Mr. Fillmore, and it was carried by a vote of 99 to 97.

The yeas and nays were again ordered on the engrossment of the bill, and 106 voted in the affirmative, and 91 in the negative. So the bill was ordered to be engrossed.

The question was then taken on the passage of the bill, and it was carried—yeas 105, nays 80.

The question coming up on the title of the bill, Mr. W. G. Campbell moved to amend it by adding, "and to authorize the hauling and peddling of bonds of the Government." This was disagreed to, and the title was then agreed to.

Several Executive communications were then presented, and the House adjourned.

### LATEST FROM TEXAS.

By the arrival of the steamer Neptune at New Orleans, the Galveston Gazette and Advertiser to the 21st ult. containing the following intelligence have been received.

The greatest spirit and enthusiasm prevailed throughout the Texian Republic.

Austin had not been taken, and the Mexicans had plundered and evacuated San Antonio.

The Texas troops were in pursuit of the Mexican army, and were confidently expected that the latter would be defeated.

It appears that the Mexican invading army was much smaller than reported. It gives the Texans a better chance to retaliate.

The brig of war Winthrop, had been provisioned, and would be ready to go to sea by Wednesday, the 23d ult.

The steamer Vivala, provisioned and equipped for harbor and coast duty, was ready to go to the east end of the Island on the 21st inst.

Two batteries were nearly completed, and flying artillery sufficient for the defence and protection of the Island had been mounted, and was ready for service.

The general enthusiasm of the community was so great, that it extended even to the fair sex, and several of the ladies of Galveston were industriously engaged in moulding bullets and making cartridges for the use of the army.

There has been contributed by the citizens of Galveston, about twelve thousand dollars in provisions, munitions of war and money.

The steamer Lofite, and two other vessels, armed and equipped, have proceeded down the coast.

It is worthy of remark, that the large amounts contributed in Galveston, were entirely voluntary, and has been a spontaneous free will offering on the altar of patriotism.

If this is a specimen of the spirit of liberality which prevails the whole republic, the Mexicans have good cause to quake with fear at the prospect of a combat with such a people.

From the Galveston Gazette, March 19. The Houstonian before mentioned, stating that the Austin mail arrived that morning, with the intelligence that the Mexican force had received no accession. McCulloch and Miller, the spies supposed to have been taken by the enemy, have arrived at Seguin, and state that no additional Mexican force had crossed the Rio Grande. The Mexican flag was flying at San Antonio on the 9th.

It will venture that it is not flying to-day.

It is reported at Vera Cruz that some fifteen or twenty thousand soldiers were assembling at the capital for the avowed purpose of putting down Yucatan and Texas.

Commodore Moore was off Vera Cruz on 13th ultimo, and though the signal "an enemy in sight" was hoisted at the castle, he came and went undisturbed.

From the Galveston Civilian, March 15. The schooner boat for Santa Ana at New York, is still lying in the harbor of Vera Cruz, in the possession of the Americans who took her out, Mexico not having as yet paid for her in full, though the money was expected in two or three days after Capt. Henly left. The captain and crew who took her out have expressed their intention to leave as soon as she is delivered, and some of them said that they were destined for Texas. Thirty odd Mexicans, in chains, had arrived from the capital as a part of her men, and it was believed that Santa Ana was afraid to trust her management entirely to foreigners, though an American, heretofore in the Mexican service was expected to take the command.

CITY OF HOUSTON, March 17, 1842. [From the Galveston Gazette, March 19.] The news by express from Austin up to the 13th inst., is that the Mexicans had evacuated San Antonio, and having plundered the place. They were laden down with baggage, and march slowly.—Col. Hays is harassing them on their march.—They only march about eight miles each day. The troops from Austin and those on the frontier are marching to overtake and beat them.

War shall now be waged against Mexico, now we will lay our arms aside until we have secured the recognition of our independence. Until then I will never rest satisfied nor will the people of Texas. We invoke the God of Armies.

Yours friend,  
SAM HOUSTON.

A gentleman who arrived yesterday from Austin, informs us that all the families have removed from that place—business has been suspended and the public records have been packed up ready for removal, the people of the place concurring in the policy of placing the seat of government in a more central position until the restoration of peace.

Just in time.—One of the literati of Baltimore offers his services to the public, as the composer of "Fourth of July Orations." He says he is ready to supply these patriotic effusions at \$10 each, or a less price, if desired. He furnishes them on request, and terms, predicated upon the amount of patriotism he induces, and the region for which they are designed. As "Fourth of July" will be along soon orators will find this a smart chance for obtaining first rate "raw materials."

Mr. J. Marshall of Leeds, Yorkshire, England, has built a mill for the manufacture of flax, one room of which, supposed to be the largest in the world, covers upwards of two acres of ground. It is lighted from the top by skylights, and the portion not required for the glass is covered with and laid out as a garden. The firm employ in their manufactory at this place upwards of 1500 persons.

The Lebanon, Ohio, Star of the 26th ult. says, the spring has opened very pleasantly—vegetation is making rapid advances—the buds are just bursting into blossom, and in a few days the air will be replete with their rich perfume. But little injury has been done to the fruit, except to the peach, in this immediate vicinity. Generally, however, through the country, this promise as fairly as any other kind of fruit.

Den. John Whitman, of East Bridgewater entered his 108th year on Monday last. He is undoubtedly the oldest person in this State, if not in the United States.

The Salisbury Robbery.—Young Coffin was sentenced at Salem on Tuesday to five years imprisonment in the State Prison, for stealing the money of the Salisbury Manufacturing Company. His father and mother were sentenced to one year's imprisonment in the county jail and his brother to two months imprisonment in the same. Mrs. Coffin was much affected, and wept during the whole of the proceedings.

The Canada papers are discussing the expediency of imposing a duty on American wheat and flour imported into Canada. Public opinion appears to be divided on the question. The wheat growing districts (of Canada) demand protection.

Official notice is given in the Madisonian, that the contemplated reduction (ten per cent) on the commissions of all Postmasters, takes place April 1.

1. Mother selling her Child as a Slave.—A strange and revolting case came before one of the courts of Baltimore on Saturday last. A colored girl named Sally Jeffries, the daughter of a white woman named Ann Connor, filed a petition for freedom against her mother, who had taken the girl to the house of a slave-dealer in that city and offered to dispose of her as a slave for life. It was shown that for some time the girl had been confined by desire of the respondent, Ann Connor, in the custody of the dealer already alluded to, until she was brought into court on Saturday. The mercenary mother pertinaciously claimed her daughter as her slave, and said that the child was given her by its own father, not denying that she was herself the girl's mother. The court desired her to acknowledge the freedom of her child by filing a response to the petition to that effect, or give bail for her appearance to answer the charge of being the mother of the petitioner. To this decision she attempted to respond by saying she would acquiesce, if the court would make the girl go home with her and be her servant? she was not permitted to insult the court by adding more, and ordered to be removed. Shortly afterwards she stated her willingness to file the acknowledgment, and the girl was released. She refused her mother's proposal to go home with her, and well she might.

Comet.—Prof. Olmsted announces in the New Haven Herald having observed Enoch's Comet on Monday evening, having been led to it by the aid of an ephemeris given in the London Philosophical Journal. He says it was "not far from the place assigned to it in the ephemeris, that it was only necessary to point the telescope to that part of the heavens and the beautiful object at once presented itself. Its position is a little south of the head of Arietis, and it was about as far as the star Alpha, half south of Gamma Arietis, near the star Iota, marked 205 on the Astronomical Society's Catalogue."—*Advertiser.*

There was something of a row at Newburyport, on Saturday evening last. A Mr. Bradburn attempted to deliver an anti-slavery lecture, at the Phoenix Hall, and was interrupted. He was told he had a tumbler was thrown at him, and the excitement rising, the company was obliged to disperse.

Our Congress is mad, to a certainty. There is hardly a glimmering of reason to be discerned in any of their doings. While our foreign relations are in a most critical condition, and our Treasury bankrupt, Congress is playing all sort of Tomfoolery, electioneering for the next President, and quarreling about insignificant points of no consequence, which would be vastly better for the people that they should adjourn. They keep the people in a constant state of excitement, by their crooked and uncertain course.

It is with regret that we announce the death of Luther Little, Esq., who died at his residence in Marshfield on Tuesday last. Mr. L. was a revolutionary pensioner, and first Lieut. of the Protector, which ship, it will be remembered, engaged with and captured the Admiral Duff, a ship of superior armament. He received a dangerous wound in the engagement, the marks of which he bore through life.

—*Post.*

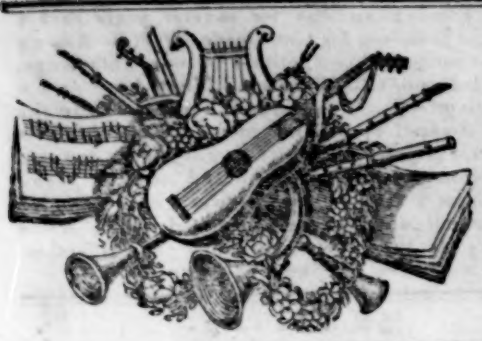
NEW MODE OF GRAVING.—Mr. Downing of New York has lately practiced with success, a new mode of grafting, the object being to test the quality of fruits raised from seeds in a shorter period than would be possible by permitting such seedlings to stand until time of bearing.

The method is, to put the top of a shoot from a seedling tree, or a new variety, when it is desirable to procure a specimen immediately, upon the top of a thrifty shoot of middle aged fruit bearing tree; the process being simply to take thrifty shoots, about a quarter of an inch in diameter and cut them in a slanting manner close through, so as to detach about four inches of the top from the rest, making the line of the angle about an inch—the stock being cut in the same manner. The backs are to be then carefully united, and bound with yarn, covering the whole with grafting wax to exclude the air. This mode, fruit may be obtained in a short time, so as to test its value at an early day, the operation being simple with scarcely a fear of failure.

Horrible Murder.—A man named Jones, a shoemaker, in Belmont county, Va. on the 19th ult. in a fit of anger and intoxication, commenced whipping his son, aged about thirteen years, with a switch the end of which had been cut off, and then a shoe-knife, which he used in mutilating his head, face and stomach until he had killed him.

Terrible death of the Hon. Robert Potter.—From the Caddo Gazette of the 12th inst., we learn the frightful death of Col. Robert Potter. He was beset in his house by an enemy named Rose. He sprang from his couch, seized his gun, and in his night clothes rushed from the house.





## POETRY.

Original.

### ON TAKING CARE OF WOODLAND.

The great first cause both wise and good  
Created coal, created wood,  
That they upon the earth should grow  
For the free use of man below—  
Since clouds so oft deform our skies  
And wintry storms so often rise,  
How could his love be better shown  
Than by giving wherewith to burn?  
To make the lurid fire brightly glow  
When thick around us falls the snow?  
Wood is a gift from God above,  
A precious token of his love,  
And who ungratefully will despise  
Or refuse to guard it as a prize?  
Can he be either great or good  
Who wastes so fine a thing as wood?  
Who with a coarse and clownish hand  
Strives from it, to free the land,  
Who with a blind and eager haste  
Strives to make a wretched waste  
Of all this God provided store,  
Which future sufferers must deplore,  
So short sighted, as just to see  
How they may level every tree,  
Unmindful, for his present gain  
Of loss which others must sustain.

Winthrop, March, 1842.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Philadelphia Saturday Courier.

### Story of Real Life.

'Father, shan't I be a carpenter when I get old enough?'  
'Why, my son?' asked Mr. Field.  
'O, because I should like to be one. Ned Cameron is going to be, and I want to.'  
'A carpenter!' exclaimed Mrs. Field, in astonishment; 'why Douglass, you must be crazy. No you shall not!'  
'Why not, mother?'  
'Because it is vulgar, like all other trades; and only fit for poor people's sons.'  
'But, mother, Ned Cameron's parents are not poor, and they are willing for him to be one.'  
'Oh, Mr. and Mrs. Cameron's father were mechanics, and that accounts for their vulgarity of taste.'  
'Well, mother, I have often heard father say that your grand-father was a mechanic, and—'  
'Silence! child. Once for all, I tell you that you shall not be a mechanic. You must either be a doctor or a lawyer, or something else that is genteel.'  
'Yes, my son,' joined in Mr. Field, 'wouldn't you sooner be a doctor, and ride about in your carriage, or a lawyer, and become a distinguished orator, than to be always attending to the shaping out of wood, or the raising of houses?'  
'Well, I don't know, father. I should like very much to be a carpenter, but if you think I could not be a gentleman at the same time, why I shall give up the idea.'  
'Mr. and Mrs. Field, between whom, and their only child, the above conversation took place, were people of moderate fortune, residing in a comfortable mansion in the city of Philadelphia. Like too many others, they had imbibed the senseless opinion—if we may be allowed so to express ourselves—that of all things, a mechanical trade was the most vulgar, and that if they wished their son to be a gentleman, he must earn a livelihood, not by his hands, or by his hands and brains, but by his brains alone. It is a curious notion this, that parents have, and yet what is still more curious, when they come to this conclusion, they never concern themselves to know whether or not he possesses enough of the latter article to support him in life. And ninety times out of a hundred, the child has not; though it was not so in the present case, for Douglass Field, who was now fourteen years of age, gave indications of possessing a quick and powerful intellect. Yes, we say it is a curious notion parents have, that a mechanic cannot be a gentleman.—Why the most perfect gentleman that ever lived on earth, was He who came to die that we might live, and he was a mechanic. Yes! he who died on Calvary, deemed it not beneath his dignity to 'earn his bread by the sweat of his brow,' and he, it is declared in holy writ, was gentleness itself. In his life on earth, he set to man a true example of the character of a gentleman, and he who does his best to imitate him, be he rich or poor, is owner of the title. Why then, do parents withhold their sons from trades? Why do they sneer at the appellation of mechanic? Is it one to be ashamed of, when He who is greater than all on earth was not? Besides let such parents look upon the history of this, the most enlightened country in the world, and mark upon its pages its greatest men. What were they? The greater majority of them were mechanics and almost all of them have labored for their support with their hands. Nay, look at the great men of other nations—the truly great—trace their histories back, and you will find the same result. But to our story.  
Mr. and Mrs. Cameron's conduct was different from the Fields. When their son expressed a wish to become a mechanic, they did not oppose him in that wish, and endeavor to force him into a profession for which he had no inclination.—They were as well to do in the world as the Fields, and could with as much ease, have supported their child through the course of studies requisite for a lawyer, or physician—but they deemed neither more respectable than a trade. Besides, they knew that whatever the young mind is bent upon, that it will pursue with avidity, and raise its owner or at least maintain him in life.  
Three years rolled by since the conversation recorded above between the Field family, during which time Douglass Field was preparing for college—for he had determined

upon becoming a lawyer—and Edward Cameron was receiving an education suitable for making him a learned and distinguished mechanic. At the expiration of that time, the former took his departure for one of the learned institutions of our country, and the latter became apprenticed to one of the best carpenters of Philadelphia.

Six years have passed since the period at which our story commenced.

In the parlor of a plain, though comfortably furnished house, in a pleasant part of the city, sat two beings, both young and handsome, a gentleman and lady. The former possessed a high and lofty brow that told of intellect and intelligence; a fine contour of features, and a somewhat slight, yet manly form. We have said he was young, yet in his countenance there seemed to dwell a slight shade of care and melancholy. Whilst conversing with the lady his dark hazel eyes beamed with sparkling brightness, but soon again it would flee, and a troubled, anxious expression take its place.

The lady was a being of loveliness and beauty. Light and airy was her form—exquisite the outline on her features—and soft and mild, her eyes of Heaven's blue. The hues of the rose and lily were blended upon her cheeks, and the raven's plume wore no darker shade than the curls that clustered around her snowy forehead. Her voice was clear and thrilling as the wildwood bird, and when she spoke to him, it seemed to wear a still more witching tone.

For some moments they had sat in silence, his arm encircling her waist, and his eyes bent affectionately upon her. At length he spoke as if continuing a conversation.

'Yes, Marian, I long for the day when I may call you my own—my own dear wife; but I fear it must be long hence.'

'Why, Douglass? why do you talk thus? My mother would not withhold her consent, for she loves you as a mother does her son.'

'I know it—I know it. 'Tis not that, Marian. I am too poor!'

'Poor! then I will share your poverty.'

'No, no, talk not of it, said he with emotion; 'I could not dare subject you to it. Besides, I swore, when first I started in life, that never would I call a woman wife until I could give her a worthy home. I love you, Marian, and I would not see you live in poverty—perhaps in want—but I must to my office, he added; 'some lucky God—send may, come to me yet.'

He imparted a kiss upon her cheek, and then putting on his gloves and hat, he departed.

He walked slowly along after quitting the house, for it was a beautiful moonlight evening in spring, meditating upon his darksome prospects. A deep sigh ever and anon arose from his bosom, and his hand was raised at intervals as if to dash away a tear. He heeded not the gay throngs that passed him by, but strode moodily onward, wrapped in gloomy reflections.

'Yes! I am poor—a poor gentleman—a poor lawyer!' he muttered bitterly. 'Would to God I were but a poor mechanic, then could I work, and earn my daily bread at least. But I am a gentleman lawyer! My parents—peace to their ashes—scooped to make me an honest workman, and made me choose one of the profession, all of which are already overstocked. I went through college triumphantly—through all my studies—was admitted to practice, but I have had little practice—very little! The little money my parents left me at their death, has now wasted away, and I am almost penniless. Good God! what shall I do? I cannot work—I know not how. The playmates of my youth are fast rising around me. Edmund Cameron, who my mother taught me to shun, because he was a mechanic, has long ago taken a bride to a comfortable house, but me—I have none for myself.'

Thus he walked on for several squares, when suddenly he was startled by hearing his name pronounced. He looked up. A gentlemanly looking young man with a fine open countenance, stood before him. He immediately recognised him, and stretched forth his hand.

'Ah, Douglass, how are you this evening?' said the other, grasping it; 'I have not seen you for several weeks. Why don't you come to see us oftener? Come, go home with me now, and spend the evening with me—will you?'

'I'd rather not, Ned,' said Douglass, hesitatingly.

'Yes, but you must. Come, and he put his arm through that of his friend, and they walked on.'

'How is your business, Ned?' said Douglass as they proceeded.

'It is very brisk at present. I have contracted to put up twenty houses this summer, and I expect to realize a handsome profit. How is it with you?'

'Bad enough, in all conscience. I was just contemplating my prospects when you met me, and came very near cursing my parents for making me what I am, instead of a good mechanic, like yourself. What I shall do I know not.'

'I feel for you, indeed,' said Cameron warmly; 'but you should not despair—still hope on.'

'Aye, I have hoped, till I have grown sick upon it. Day after day passes, and still no clients. God knows what I shall do!'

They walked on in silence, for Cameron felt too much sorrow to speak comfort.

In a short time they arrived before a neat, three story brick dwelling, and entered. It was the house of Edmund Cameron. They proceeded along a neat furnished entry, to a pleasant and comfortable drawing-room, where sat a female engaged with her needle. It was Cameron's wife. She was a fine looking woman, with a pair of bright blue eyes, and a countenance full of sweetness and mildness. She arose as they entered, and the manner in which she greeted them, showed them that her breeding had been good. She welcomed Douglass with a winning smile, and sincere warmth. Laying aside her sewing when they were seated, she sat down and joined with them in conversation, for she was as intelligent as she was gentle.

The evening was well advanced when Douglass started for his boarding-house. Cameron put on his hat, and walked with him to the corner of the square in which he resided. As they were about to part, he said—

'Now, Douglass, if there is any way in which I can help you, do not fail to call upon me. If you are in want of money at any time, come to me, and I will lend you what I

can. Do not think this impertinent in me; I take the privilege of an old friend, and I speak to you as if you were my brother. Do not let any feelings of false pride hinder you from applying to me in your need, but come as you would to one of your nearest kin.'

'You are kind, Ned—you are a true friend, indeed. But—'

'Your pride will not allow you to accept kindness at my hands. There—these are not perhaps the very words you were going to use, but it is what you meant to say. I tell you throw such feelings aside, and come to me without reserve.'

'Perhaps so. Many thanks to you. Good night.'

'Good night.'

It was a cold, stormy, blustering night, some three years subsequent to the date last spoken of. The wind howled in chilling gusts through the almost deserted streets of Philadelphia. The rain and sleet fell fast and thick. No stars were to be seen in the firmament, but one thick impenetrable pall of gloom shut its beauties from the sight. It was a dismal night—such an one as makes the poor feel the pain of poverty, and the rich the worth of wealth.

It was on such a night, that a wretched being was thrust rudely forth from one of the many low rum-shops that infest the lower part of the city. He lay for some moments afterwards upon the pavement, and then slowly raised himself upon his feet. The rays of a street lamp near by, that fell upon him, showed a man, emaciated figure, half clothed, and that in filthy raggedness, disgusting to behold. An old broken hat was slouched over his face, and the remaining portions of what had once been boots scarcely hung to his feet. After raising himself up, he muttered some deep and fearful curses upon the inmates of the house, and then staggered off.

Through the ravings of the pitiless storm, he proceeded on for many squares, at a brisk rate; but as he approached the heart of the city, his gate became more and more feeble, until from cold and intoxication he sank upon the stoop of a large new house in a state of insensibility. For the space of half an hour, or more, he lay there, exposed to the inclemency of the wintry blast. At first, a groan would ever and anon arise from his bosom, but gradually it grew weaker and weaker, until eventually it ceased, and he became as lifeless as the marble whereon his body rested.

At length, through the darkness and gloom that in spite of the street lamps prevailed, two men carrying lanterns, approached the spot where the wretched being lay. The badges they wore upon their hats, and the slow pace at which they walked, showed them to be city watchmen, who were going their hourly rounds. They were conversing as they came along, but the noise of the storm almost drowned what they uttered.

'God take care of the poor this night!'

A said one, as they arrived nearly opposite the house.

'Yes, so say I,' responded the other; 'faith, it's a hard evening.'

They pulled their hats closer upon their brows, and were passing on, when a ray of light from one of their lanterns fell upon the stoop, and discovered to them its occupant.

'Good God!' exclaimed the one who had spoken first before; 'here's a poor devil, stiff enough. Come, wake up. Are you asleep?' said he, as he shook the inanimate form.

'If he's been lying there long in his cold, he'll not be easily wakened,' remarked the other.

'That's a fact, Peter. Poor fellow! what'll we do with him? If he's not dead now, he would be against we'd get him to the watch-house.'

'Then he would. S'pose we ring up the people of the house, and have him taken in, so that we can see if there's any life in him yet?'

'Yes, but it seems to be a mighty grand house, and maybe they wouldn't be very ready to trouble themselves for a poor fellow creature.'

'Don't you believe that, Charley. Sure, there's not a kinder hearted man in the ward nor Mr. Cameron. He's a perfect gentleman; and as for his wife, there's never a more rare lady living. No 'poor fellow creature,' as ye say, is ever turned away from their door.'

'Rouse them, then, for the sooner we get him in the better, if there's any life in him yet, which I much doubt.'

His companion ascended the steps and rang the bell, besides which he gave several loud raps upon the door. In a few moments a window was hoisted overhead, and a voice inquired who was there, and what was wanted.

'Here's a poor soul, here, Mr. Cameron, said he whom his comrade called Peter, 'who's freezing to death on your steps, and we want to know if you'd be kind enough to let us bring him in to the fire, sir?'

'Certainly. Wait a moment, and I will come down and open the door.'

Soon after, the door was opened, and our old friend, Edmund Cameron, now the inhabitant and owner of the 'grand house,' as the watchman called it, appeared in a morning gown and slippers.

'Bring him in, friends,' said he to the watchmen, who lifting the stiffened body from the steps, bore it in.

'Follow me,' said Cameron, when he had shut the door; and he led the way into the dining-room, where a warm fire was burning in the grate. Wheeling a sofa near it, he bade them lay their burden down, and each speed away for a physician.

At this moment, Mrs. Cameron and a female servant entered, with restoratives—cordials, &c. They removed some of his ragged habiliments, pulled his boots from his feet, and took his hat from his head. Having done so, they proceeded to use all the means they knew of, to restore him. All their efforts, however, were in vain: no signs of animation cheered their exertions.

At length, almost at the same instant, two doctors sent for, arrived. They proceeded immediately to operations; all their fertile minds could suggest, they tried. All, however, was useless, and they at last pronounced him beyond the reach of their skill.

During the time they were engaged in trying to restore him, Mr. Cameron had been intently occupied in surveying the features of their patient.

'Is it then so?' he exclaimed, as the physicians gave their opinions, the tears streaming down his manly cheeks.

'Tis even so!' responded one of the physicians. 'But, Mr. Cameron, you weep for him as if he were a friend.'

'He once was, sir, and one whom I dearly loved,' answered he. 'During your operations, I have been scanning his well known features, and they cannot be mistaken. Yes, he who lies before you, was not always thus degraded. You may have known him too, sir. His name was Douglass Field.'

'I did indeed know Douglass Field. We passed through college together. But this cannot be him!'

'Would it were not true! But that face was too deeply engraved on my memory when we were schoolmates, to be forgotten. It is a painful fact.'

'But how came he to this condition?' inquired the doctor. 'He studied law, if I recollect aright, and he was intelligent and learned.'

'I will tell you how it was,' said Mr. Cameron. 'He did, as you say, study law, and he was indeed intelligent, and a learned and a finished scholar. Just before he was admitted to the bar, his parents both died of a fever then prevalent. His father had been thought to have been in good circumstances, and I believe was until within a short time of his death, when by the failure of some speculation in which he was engaged, he lost very nearly his all: so that when he died, his legacy to his son was but scanty.'

Well, Douglass, as I have said, was admitted to practice. You know, Doctor, the trials of a young professional man—of a new beginner in any of them—I dare say, by experience?'

'I do, indeed, sir,' responded Dr. S.—

'How day after day, and night after night, he sits in his office idle, praying and hoping that the next hour, or the next day, may bring some employment with it: how that hour or that day passes, and still leaves him as did those that preceded it: how his heart sickens, and he grows almost mad with disappointment, and his bosom fills with despair—and poverty stares him in the face. Well, so it was with him. The little he had from his father soon wasted away, and he was left without a dollar. I offered to lend him some if he were in need, at any time, but his proud spirit would not let him accept it. He loved a lovely girl, and he would have made her his wife, but he was too noble to let her share his poverty. Sirang a soul so noble can thus become debased! He struggled on for some time manfully, but at length one day he was arrested, and thrown into jail for a debt which he had been compelled to contract. I heard of it, and immediately obtained his release. He thanked me warmly for my generosity, but from that day he was lost. His proud spirit had received a fatal stab. He forgot his love, his former respectability, and all, and plunged headlong into destruction. In gambling and drinking, he sought to forget the past, and, oh! Doctor, too surely he forgot the future. For the last year I had heard nothing of him. A few months ago, she whom he dearly loved—but alas! whose heart he broke—was laid in the grave: he will lay beside her in a few days. Poor fellow! what a wreck—a shattered wreck!'

Reader! our tale is ended, and we have but a little more to say. It is this: we hope you will ponder well upon what we have written. You may say it is an overdrawn picture. We tell you it is not, for it is not only taken from real life, but from real facts. You may also say, that professions are as profitable as trades. We grant it. To those few who are so fortunate as to rise in them, they perhaps are more so; but they are so overstocked, that two-thirds of their members can scarcely obtain a living; whilst all who are masters of a mechanical trade can, if they are sober and industrious, always obtain a comfortable one and more often than in professions, a wealthy independence.

### Important Work.

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The Work will be printed from the second London Edition, which sells for \$12 a copy. It will be put on good paper, in a new brier type, and will make about 1400 pages. It will be issued in twenty one semi-monthly numbers, (in covers) at 25 cents each, on delivery.

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To every editor who gives this advertisement entire twelve insertions, we will forward to order, one copy of the whole work provided the papers containing this notice be sent to the New York Watchman, New York.

### For sale at Auction.

WILL be sold at Public Auction, on SATURDAY the 16th day of April, next, at one o'clock P.M. at the Farm recently occupied by the late ISAAC NELSON, a lot of Farming Implements, consisting in part of Ploughs, Harrows, Cultivators, Ox Yokes, Chains, Cart, Double Horse Cart, Grain Cradle, Chaise and Harness, Wagon Harness, Sleigh, Ash Plank, &c., together with a lot of other articles.

Terms made known at the time and place of sale. Winthrop, March 18, 1842.

JERATHNEEL CRANE.

### Superior Pigs for Sale.

THOSE in want of full blooded Berkshire Pigs, can find a few pairs at the subscribers'. The dam is from the Belmont Stock. The sire is the full blooded Berkshire Boar imported by Capt. Lombard. They will be ready for delivery by the 20th of this month.

Also, some very fine pigs 7-8 Berksire, now ready for those who wish to purchase. Winthrop, April 2, 1842. JOHN KEZZER Jr. 13

### Notice.

I very much regret to say that Leonard P. Hanson, my son, absolutely refuses to hear to any advice from me or follow any of my directions. I therefore caution all persons from trusting or harboring him on my account, as I shall pay no debts of his contracting hereafter. NATHAN HANSON. Winthrop, March 31, 1842. 2w13

KENNEBEC, ss.—At a Court of Probate holden at Augusta, within and for the County of Kennebec, on the last Monday of March, A. D. 1842.

Isaac D. WING, Administrator of the Estate of Isaac D. WING, late of Augusta, in said county, deceased, having presented his account of administration of the Estate of said deceased for allowance.

Ordered, That said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Maine Farmer, printed at Winthrop, that they may appear at Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in said county, on the last Monday of April next, at ten of the clock the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed. W. EMMONS, Judge. A true copy. Attest, FRANCIS DAVIS, Register.

### Guardians' Sale.

In pursuance of a license so granted by the Judge of Probate for the County of Kennebec, in said county, Maine, the subscriber offers to sell at private sale, on Monday the eighteenth day of April next, all the real estate belonging to the heirs of Isaac D. Wing late of Winthrop deceased, consisting of the homestead farm of their late father Isaac D. Wing deceased containing about one hundred acres, with the buildings thereon standing subject to the rights of said estate.

SAID BENJAMIN, guardian to MARY ANN, ISAAC H. and ABBY C. WING. 2w13

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Administrator of the estate of John H. Hill late of Winthrop in the County of Kennebec, deceased, intestate, and has undertaken that trust by giving bonds as the law directs. All persons therefore, having demands against the Estate of said deceased are desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to BENJAMIN H. CUSHMAN, Admr. Winthrop, March 28, 1842. 3w13

To the Honorable W. E. Emmons, Judge of the Court of Probate within and for the County of Kennebec.

THE petition and representation of Isaac Wadsworth, Guardian of William R. Houghton, minor, child of Josiah Houghton late of Turner in the County of Oxford, deceased, respectfully submitted, in and to the said Court, in relation to the said minor, and the said estate of said deceased, and the said petition is as follows:—being one undivided third part of the homestead farm situated in said Winthrop upon which the widow of said deceased now lives subject to the widow's right of dower, also one undivided fourth part of a certain wood lot in said Winthrop, being the same purchased of John Pickwick, this said estate is unproductive of any benefit to said minor and that it will be for the interest of said minor, that the same should be sold and the proceeds secured on interest. He therefore prays your honor that he may be authorized and empowered agreeably to law to sell public or private sale the above described real estate, or such part of it as in your opinion may be expedient. All of which is respectfully submitted. ISAAC WADSWORTH.

County of Kennebec, ss.—At a Court of Probate, held in Augusta on the last Monday of March 1842.

On the Petition aforesaid. Ordered, That notice be given by publishing a copy of said petition, with this order thereon, three weeks successively in the Maine Farmer a newspaper printed in Winthrop, that all persons interested may attend on the last Monday of April next, at the Court of Probate then to be held in Augusta and show cause if any, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted. Such notice to be given before said Court. W. EMMONS, Judge.

Attest, FRANCIS DAVIS, Register. A true copy of the petition and order thereon. Attest: FRANCIS DAVIS, Register. 3w13

To the Honorable W. E. Emmons, Judge of the Court of Probate within and for the County of Kennebec.

THE Petition and Representation of Francis Faller Administrator of the Estate of Greenleaf French late of Winthrop in the County of Kennebec, deceased intestate, respectfully shews, that the personal estate of said deceased, which has come into the hands and possession of said Administrator is insufficient to pay the just debts and demands against said estate by the sum of two hundred and forty two dollars, and that a part of said estate will injury the residue thereof. That said Administrator therefore makes application to this Court, and prays your Honor that he may be authorized and empowered, agreeably to law, to sell and pass deeds to convey all of the real estate of said deceased including the reversion of the widow's dower. All which is respectfully submitted. FRANCIS FULLER.

County of Kennebec, ss.—At a Court of Probate held in Augusta on the last Monday of March 1842.

On the Petition aforesaid. Ordered, That notice be given by publishing a copy of said petition, with this order thereon, three weeks successively in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Winthrop, that all persons interested may attend on the last Monday of April next, at the Court of Probate then to be held in Augusta, and show cause if any, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted. Such notice to be given before said Court. W. EMMONS, Judge.

Attest, FRANCIS DAVIS, Register. A true copy of the petition and order thereon. Attest: FRANCIS DAVIS, Register. 3w13

To the Honorable W. E. Emmons, Judge of the Court of Probate within and for the County of Kennebec.

THE Petition and Representation of Francis Faller Administrator of the Estate of Greenleaf French late of Winthrop in the County of Kennebec, deceased intestate, respectfully shews, that the personal estate of said deceased, which has come into the hands and possession of said Administrator is insufficient to pay the just debts and demands against said estate by the sum of two hundred and forty two dollars, and that a part of said estate will injury the residue thereof. That said Administrator therefore makes application to this Court, and prays your Honor that he may be authorized and empowered, agreeably to law, to sell and pass deeds to convey all of the real estate of said deceased including the reversion of the widow's dower. All which is respectfully submitted. FRANCIS FULLER.

County of Kennebec, ss.—At a Court of Probate held in Augusta on the last Monday of March 1842.

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